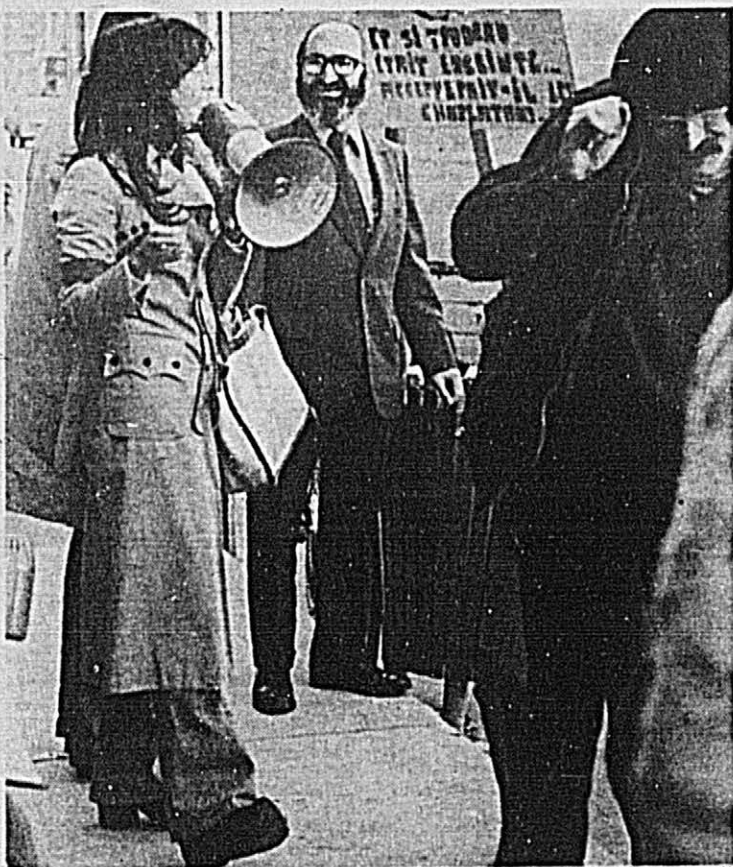




Daily photo by Richard Blackwell

Dr. Henry Morgentaler appeared to be little disturbed yesterday by the fact that he was off to his trial. Flanked by supporters and well-wishers he had small cause to be worried. Two demonstrations were held in support of the doctor in front of the Palais de Justice yesterday. It is there that he stands trial for giving abortions on demand.

Full strike closes Sir George library

by Craig Toomey

After seven months of inconclusive negotiations and numerous walkouts, library workers at Sir George Williams University went out on full strike yesterday.

The 90 workers took the drastic action in an effort to obtain a speedier settlement with the university administration, which until now, they claim, has been stalling. As a result, the library is now closed indefinitely.

In another move, the workers modified their position on wage increases during a one-hour negotiating session with the administration last night. In effect, they are now willing to accept a more gradual increase in their wages. Whereas before they demanded a minimum wage of \$100 a week by December 1972, they are now asking for that guarantee by December 1973.

After the negotiations, Nancy Marelli, spokesman for the workers, said, "We have given just about all we can; now it's the administration's turn." She said that in response to the workers' proposal, the administration has promised to make a "global counter-proposal" on Wednesday morning.

Meanwhile, the picket lines continue, and the university library remains firmly closed. Dr. Michael

Sheldon, spokesman for the university administration, seemed little concerned about the strike last night. "I haven't heard much about the strike today," he explained. "Negotiations are continuing, and we are optimistic that the matter will be settled soon."

Sheldon also said that the university is still contesting the status of Nancy Marelli as spokesman and chief negotiator for the library workers. "Marelli has had close access to the library administration through her work, and this makes her unsuitable for this particular position," he said.

Although their library is closed and they have no access to books, students at Sir George appear to be in almost full support of the workers' cause. "This is really the first day that most of the students have become aware of the strike," one picket commented. "Most of them have responded very favourably to us, urging us on and offering to help hand out leaflets," he said.

In fact, more than 60 students have formed a strike support committee over the past week to contribute in the union's efforts to obtain a new contract. The committee's main function will probably be to form publicity committees, to manufacture picket signs and posters, and to organize teach-ins.

Recent changes in Canadian immigration laws clearly discriminate against all but the most highly qualified applicants. Gordon Patterson examines the government's motives in further tightening immigration legislation and the implications for those who wish to make Canada their new home. Story on page 3.



VOL. 63, NO. 4 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1973 3 CENTS

Committee urges reopening of Radio McGill

by Andrew Phillips

Radio McGill will be reopened if Students' Council acts on a decision reached yesterday by a five-member committee set up to investigate alleged misconduct in the functioning of the station.

The committee recommended that Radio McGill be reopened for the duration of the investigation.

Council closed down Radio McGill Thursday night and established the committee to study charges against the station made in a report by External Vice-President Earle Taylor.

The committee unanimously voted to urge Council to open the station, but attached two stipulations to its recommendations: that five Radio McGill staff members named in Taylor's report be banned from the station until charges against them are fully investigated

by the committee and that the committee "be mandated to close Radio McGill in the event of any (further) violations."

Committee chairman Steve Reisler said the committee considered more than five names before banning the five Radio staffers. He said the five were the major offenders figuring in the allegations against the station.

Reisler said the committee will meet today to start investigating the charges. "We have set no time limit on our investigation," he said.

Radio McGill co-ordinator Irwin Haberman, a non-voting member of the committee, said he was "really happy" at the recommendation to reopen the station while investigations continue.

He said, however, that banning the Radio staffers is "obviously unfair to the people concerned." Ha-

berman said the five are being used as "scapegoats" to ensure that the committee's recommendations are harsh enough by Council.

He said he agreed that the committee should have the power to close the station again without consulting Council if the station is guilty of additional misconduct.

Committee member David Weiner presented Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier with the committee's recommendations last night.

Bernier could not be reached for comment. But Weiner said Bernier told him he will try to call an emergency Council meeting for 8 p.m. Thursday so Council can act on the committee's decision.

Earlier yesterday, Radio McGill staffers circulated a petition calling

continued on page 2



Daily photo by Anthony Ham Pong

Activities nite was a rip-roaring success last night. Scores of people flocked to the Union to have a look at the numerous exhibitions. More than 30 clubs and so-

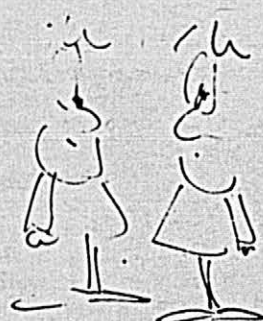
cieties participated in the evening's events. Pictured above is the booth manned by members of Hillel House.

LEAN AND HUNGRY / BY GEORGE KOPP

THE FACT
THAT RADIO
MCGILL IS
PROTESTING
THEIR SHUT-
DOWN SHOWS
THEY DESERVE
TO BE SHUT
DOWN.

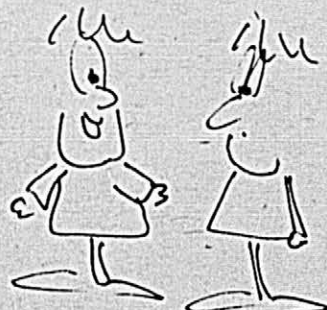


IT SHOWS
THEIR LACK
OF CREATIVITY.
THEIR FAILURE
TO GRASP A
GREAT
ARTISTIC
POSSIBILITY.



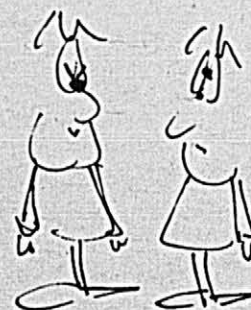
A
GREAT
ARTISTIC
POSSIBILITY,
PERHAPS.

NON-
VERBAL
RADIO!
AN IDEA
WHOSE
TIME HAS
COME.



RADIO
MCGILL
UN-SOUND?

NEW
HEIGHTS
IN COM-
MUNICA-
TIONS.



YES,
BUT
IS IT
ART.

WHAT
DOES
"ART"
HAVE TO
DO WITH
RADIO
MCGILL?



WHAT DOES
"RADIO" HAVE
TO DO WITH
PIPING MUZAK
INTO THE
CAFETERIA
AND THE
REDPATH LIBRARY
LOUNGE?



News analysis

Immigration laws exclude immigrants

by Gordon Patterson

The recent changes in the Canadian immigration laws reflect a trend towards the tightening of entrance standards. In fact, these laws are ill named since their primary purpose is to exclude rather than to admit people to Canada.

The laws enacted on November 3, 1972 and July 12 of this year are the result of the failure of legislation passed in 1967. This legislation enabled visitors to Canada to apply to become immigrants while here in the country. It also gave every visitor to Canada the right to appeal any deportation order issued against him.

At first sight, this might have appeared to be a step towards greater leniency on the part of the Canadian government; in fact, it was just an example of naivete on the part of the Canadian government. In the words of Robert Andras, minister of manpower and immigration, the policy was "intended and expected to apply and be used only by a handful of persons who came here genuinely planning to return home after their visit, but while in Canada decided they liked our country and wanted to stay."

In other words the policy was aimed at people who had the money to travel to Canada and who had no aim other than a social visit. In practice, this discriminatory policy didn't work. Poorer immigrants, with little chance of being accepted by the immigration department, came to Canada as visitors and proceeded to apply to become landed immigrants. When they were turned down, they remained in Canada anyway and worked. When these people who were here illegally were discovered and deported, they appealed the deportation order. By the time their deportation order came before the appeal board, they had become established here and could appeal to the appeal board on humanitarian

grounds or on the grounds that the immigration department had been wrong in its assessment since they could produce proof of their ability to support themselves in Canada.

In the incredulous words of Minister Andras, "Since a large proportion of the persons whose cases were heard had shown, while awaiting the inquiry, that their prospects of adapting to life in Canada were better than had been expected, a majority received favourable decisions."

Of course, the immigration department wasn't interested in a person's ability to adapt; so this loophole had to be closed. On November 30, 1972, the right to apply to become a landed immigrant from within Canada was withdrawn. But this didn't work either. People who wouldn't pass the entrance standards were coming in as visitors and appealing the deportation orders they received.

By this time the appeal backlog had reached such a level that it could take up to five years for the appeal to be processed. During that time the person was allowed to stay in Canada and work. By the time his case came to appeal, he could build up a strong case for being allowed to stay as a landed immigrant. The immigration department could not tolerate this either.

To completely remedy previous mistakes new legislation was passed on July 12. This legislation took the right of appeal away from visitors, except in very unusual circumstances. Unfortunately, there were an estimated 50,000 to 200,000 people without legal status living in Canada. Since most of these people came to Canada before the withdrawal of the right to appeal and to apply from within the country, something had to be done about them.

Therefore, included in the July 12 laws was a provision allowing anyone who was in Canada on or before November 30, 1972 to regis-



ter under very relaxed conditions to apply to become a landed immigrant.

Once the registration period runs out on October 15, the government will be free to deport any illegal visitors. Those who are issued deportation orders after this date will have no recourse in the courts, thus saving the government much paper work. Still, it is yet to be seen what will happen to the people who don't register during this period.

Immigration laws are now probably the strictest they have ever been. Not only must the applicant apply from his native country, but he must also wait up to six months for the application to be processed. Since it is almost impossible to be accepted without a job offer, and since few employers are willing to wait six months for potential immigrants to get landed, an applicant must be very highly qualified.

Even with a job offer the immigration department is very strict with applicants. A good knowledge of English and French and a high school education are almost prerequisites. All these conditions will effectively exclude working-class immigrants from coming to Canada and will do nothing to stop the drain on professionals and highly skilled technicians exercised by

Canada over underdeveloped countries.

Why has immigration reached this state?

In the recent Commons debate on the July 12 legislation, Bryce Mackasey, former minister of immigration, expressed the traditional view on immigration: "I say the time is ripe to bring in the unskilled, under-educated people who want to come to this country and fill the jobs that Canadians do not want nor should have to work at because they were born here and have an educational standard that should entitle them to better jobs which the government has a responsibility to provide."

Mackasey seems to be living in the 19th century, when there was wide open immigration to provide grist for the mill of capitalist exploitation. The reasons for the new 20th century view also are fundamentally social.

The first restrictive immigration bill in Canada was passed in 1906, a year before a similar one was enacted in the United States. Although this bill was very limited in scope, it was the beginning of a new trend.

At the same time as that bill was being passed, immigration authorities were taking extra-legal steps to limit the numbers of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindus en-

tering the country. Although the measures taken in Canada were not as strong as they were in the States, the implications were the same. With the growth of working-class movements and the increasing restlessness among those involved in them, government officials were less inclined to be antagonistic, particularly when it meant importing foreign labour to work at lower wages and forcing local workers out of work.

The growth of restrictive immigration legislation has been commensurate with the growth of North American imperialism. The recent increases in the number of immigration applicants from Third World countries has meant increasingly strict immigration regulations. Coupled with high unemployment at home, the immigration department has made it more difficult for workers of all kinds to become landed.

It seems that there is more in recent immigration legislation than just "humanitarian considerations." In fact, it might appear that the government is running a little scared. When we have reached a point when North America can no longer handle influxes of immigrants, it can only mean that the governments of Trudeau, Nixon, and their corporate backers have reached a pretty tenuous state.

Comment

by John Southin

John Southin has been director of residences at McGill since last year. He is an associate professor of biology.

Last year at this time, the McGill Daily published an identically titled article, which served to pique the university's conscience about the sorry state of its residence buildings. In more than 10 years of continuous (and, incidentally, largely profitable) use, none of the buildings had been painted, and no plan had been devised for regular preventive maintenance. No new facilities had been added since they were constructed despite the fact that they were designed originally to house only men, and then only those outdoorsey types whose residual energies off the playing fields could best be soaked up by pool, ping pong, and, for the very cerebral, bridge.

The coming of women to the residences added at least one other diversion to the list, but for those of either sex whose creative capacities transcended the merely procreative, there was still little to do in residence. In many ways this is still the case, but the events of the past year point to a brighter future for the residences than at any time since they were built. I would like first to review what has already been done to enliven residence living and then to suggest how residences at McGill should further develop.

Maintenance

In January of this year the university provided the residences with a grant — a gift, if you will — of \$159,000 to make immediate improvements to the physical plant. Much of that sum (about \$100,000) has been spent on painting, and the results are everywhere obvious. All student rooms have been repainted, as well as all corridors and public areas. We have managed, moreover, to escape the tyranny of institutional colours and although the escape from a tyranny just to embrace a riot (or a clash?) of colours may seem moot to some in residence, we like it this way.

The remainder of the money is being spent in less showy ways, mainly on items that enhance safety and convenience of the buildings: enlarging the fire bells, installing bathroom razor outlets, repainting the masonry, repairing elevators, purchasing ovens for the kitchenettes, resurfacing floors, etc. Much of this work is still in progress and will not be completed before Christmas. To ensure that the level of maintenance does not deteriorate again, we have earmarked an additional \$30,000 annually for a continuing and thorough-going preventative maintenance program. This money comes, of course, from increased student residence fees.

In matters of general maintenance, however, lack of money has not been our biggest stumbling block. Even to spend the money which was available we needed the cooperation of the Physical Plant Department of the University, and this was not always forthcoming. We now have reason to believe that this bonhomie will also manifest itself in continuing close attention to our maintenance needs. Residential buildings are different from other buildings on



Daily photos by Mark Sandiford
McGill's residences: At left, McConnell Hall; at right, Bishop Mountain Hall; and in the background, Douglas Hall.

campus. When a toilet malfunctions in a classroom building, the irritation is intermittent, the inconvenience slight, and the people significantly affected few. The same problem in one's communal home becomes a continuous source of frustration and anger whose consequences can far overshadow the precipitating event. The uniqueness of residences in this respect must be recognized for our efforts to improve residence living to have any lasting effect.

After fixing up our buildings, we now find that a spiffy physical plant occasions its own subset of problems: namely, what to do about the seedy and tattered "furniture" that overflows the common rooms, storerooms and living quarters of the residences. In days past the bottomless chairs, the newspaper-stuffed sofas, the mattresses stuffed with God-knows-what went well with the run-down buildings. Indeed as walls crumbled over and ceilings leaked onto them, the furnishings became the very fabric of the buildings! But the sofas, chairs, mattresses and curtains were once made of softer stuff than walls, and a dozen years of winter and summer use have deteriorated them at least as much as the buildings. Clearly the time has now come to renew the buildings' furnishings. We are currently preparing a catalogue of our requirements and hope to persuade the University to grant us a further appropriation for this purpose.

Added Residence Facilities

During the past winter many new service facilities have become available in the residences or are currently under construction. For example, music practice rooms, equipped with reasonably good pianos have been created from what used to

be women visitors' bathrooms at McConnell and Molson Halls. A typing and calculating room equipped with a Selectric typewriter and engineering electronic calculator has also become available to residents. At Douglas Hall we have opened a newly-stocked reference library for the use of students in all four buildings. At Gardner Hall the University is constructing a carrel facility equipped with language-learning record-playback units where the audio tapes for all the common introductory language courses will be available up to midnight each day.

For recreation we have been developing plans to install a small sauna room in each of the undergraduate residences, to build an acoustically-designed stereo listening room at Douglas Hall, and to equip a modest exercise room in one of the buildings. None of these latter proposals is yet at the stage where money is actually in hand to begin construction, but it is probable that all of them will be implemented over the coming few years.

The most exciting changes around the residences, however, are in the increasing range of cultural activities now available to residents. Molson Hall has assembled a "Québec Wing" on which live a number of Québécois(es) and Anglophones who speak French. French will be the only language spoken on that wing, but the wing has been assembled with a larger purpose in mind than just facilitating language-learning. The people on this wing will help introduce modern Québec to the rest of the residents. This introduction will include the sponsoring of speakers, evenings at French coffee houses, a purchase of block tickets to French theatre at reduced prices, showing of French films, French poetry evenings, etc.

Additional opportunities to increase the residents' awareness of Québec will undoubtedly develop in the course of the year. Our bilingual residence application forms have already caught some people by surprise.

Our most ambitious new cultural venture is the "Artists in Residence" proposal, currently being reviewed by the Canada Council for funding. Under it three experienced artists—an art instructor, a painter-sculptor and a musician—will live in the residences, maintain open studios and invite the participation of the residents. In particular, the musician (a pianist) will offer technical and interpretive advice to serious amateurs who do not have the benefit of the services provided by our Faculty of Music. Many students, for example, must abandon their private music lessons when coming to university, and consequently the availability of expert advice within the residences will prove extremely valuable to them. In a similar manner the other two artists will introduce techniques and perspectives in painting which normally would be available only to students enrolled in formal studio courses. All three Artists in Residence will give regular informal seminars in music and art appreciation, arrange for residence concerts and exhibitions by outside artists, and in general act to keep residents informed of cultural events going on in the city.

Even if Canada Council funding is not forthcoming, we have made definite arrangements for one of the artists, the pianist, to begin the program. It is possible that we would also be able to enlist the co-operation of the other two on a much more modest basis than originally envisioned. The pianist and his concert grand piano have already taken up residence in Molson Hall.

In explaining proposals for increasing the number of cultural and recreational alternatives available to resident students, I frequently encounter criticism that we are in effect working to increase further the isolation of the residences from the rest of the campus. Nothing, in fact, could be less true. For a dozen years, all of the presumed interchange between the residences and the campus has been in one direction only: the residents went down the hill. This is not surprising, of course, since there was nothing going on in the residences to make it worthwhile for a non-resident student to walk up the hill. Many students at McGill have never been to the residences, and some do not even know where they are. I myself taught at McGill for four years before I found them, and then it was more by accident than by design. And it was four years before I came back!

We are now working to spread the goodies more evenly around the campus and especially to ensure that there are unique residence-based activities that attract the non-resident McGill student to come up the hill. Our social and cultural programs are fully open to other McGill students and we ask only that others be mindful that the residences must also be treated as our home as well as a social centre. Numerous get-acquainted activities take place in each building almost every evening throughout

residences at McGill

the month of September; drop by and become involved.

Another way of enabling as many students as possible to become familiar with the residences and involved in residence activities is through the purchase of an extra-mural meal card. We now make them available on a term basis to students living elsewhere who want to eat here regularly. Details are available from Charles Rannells, the new Residence Business Manager.

The Problem of Numbers

Before I discuss proposals for the future

development of residences, it is necessary to mention what I find still comes as a surprise to many people: the residences are indeed full. Although three years ago there were 200 empty rooms, we have had this year to turn away 2,000 students wanting residence accommodation. We have had, moreover, an unprecedentedly high returning rate among last year's residents, and consequently could accept only about 100 new men and about twice that number of women. (These figures reflect the fact that the percentage of women in the residences has been increased to about 40 % from 25% last year.) In selecting only about one in ten we find ourselves

in the peculiar position of being on a par with some better medical schools! As might be imagined this flood of applications has put a considerable strain on our antiquated admissions procedures designed, as it were, more to facilitate saying yes than no. Since it is unlikely that the number of applications for residence will abate significantly over the coming years, we are in the process of revising our procedures to cope with these new realities.

No amount of bureaucratic smoothening, however, will solve the problems of insufficient residence space. Underscoring the urgency of the problem is the added fact that scores of students are now refusing to attend McGill unless residence space can be provided. The time is ripe, in other words, to resurrect the proposal to build a fifth residence in the Macdonald Park area.

The Fifth Residence

Three years ago the University was within months of commencing construction of this fifth residence. A great deal of money (about \$80,000) had been spent on architect and engineering fees for a building designed to hold 350 students. Unlike the present buildings, it was designed initially for co-educational living. Moreover, instead of long dreary corridors from which stem cell-like rooms, the new building incorporated "advanced" idea on student housing strongly reminiscent of the ever-popular Douglas Hall, built in 1937: suites of three or four bedrooms clustered around a common living

room and bathroom. The building was also to contain generous amounts of space devoted to creative recreational facilities sufficient to service the needs of residents in all five buildings: music and seminar rooms, a theatre for movies, plays and concerts, an arts and crafts centre, computing and typing rooms, exercise facilities, etc. It would also contain a few apartments for academic visitors to the university. These facilities together with the 1000-plus bedroom capacity of the residences themselves, their proximity to the attractions of downtown Montreal yet quiet sylvan surroundings on the edge of Mount Royal, would turn Macdonald Park into one of Canada's principal summertime conference centres.

Just before construction was to begin the university in a panicked response to a mounting vacancy rate, cancelled all plans for the new residence, initiated maneuvers to close Gardner Hall and halved the residence capacity of the Royal Victoria College to accommodate the Music Faculty. Since it was to be financed with Provincial help, the money was quickly withdrawn by the government; any new residence construction will have to be financed from private sources only. Presumably it was with projects like this in mind that McGill has undertaken to raise \$25 million over the next four years. Barred from receiving any Provincial money, residences in fact should be one of the principal beneficiaries of these private funds. Let us hope so.

Architect's Description of Proposed Students' Residence

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The proposed residence will be the fourth building clustered around Bishop Mountain Hall. It is a low rise residence, U-shaped and encloses a central courtyard. The building varies between two and six stories in height.

The residence comprises 77 apartments ("houses") with related facilities. Each "house" accommodates either 4 or 5 students and consists of single bed/study rooms, a small living-room and washrooms. The occupants of each "house" are responsible for the entire internal maintenance program of the "house".

Eight "houses" relate to a Group Common activity area. This area contains a kitchenette and the entire space serves 35 students.

PROGRAM:

Population	356 students
Apartments	77 "houses"
Activity Area	10 Group Commons
Facilities	1 Reading Room
	2 Television Rooms
	5 Seminar Rooms
	1 Games Room
	2 Terminal Rooms
	1 Theatre Area
Services	Reception Area
	Superintendent Quarters
	Receiving Area
	Storage
	Service Areas
	Custodial Staff Areas
Food Services	Dining Room
	Snack Bar
	Kitchen
Parking	50 cars

This plan was almost approved by McGill three years ago, but was cancelled in response to increased vacancies in the residences. The plan has never been reactivated.



Gardner Hall

FRIDAY INTERNATIONAL

- Oct. 5 Les Miserables (usa; 1935; Richard Böleslowski)
 Oct. 12 Our Man in Havana (USA; 1959; Carol Reed)
 Oct. 19 End of a Priest (Czech; 1968; Schorm) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Oct. 26 Between Time & Timbuktu (USA; Fred Burzyk)
 Nov. 9 How Green Was My Valley (USA; 1941; John Ford)
 Nov. 16 Me and My Brother (USA; 1968; Robert Frank)
 Nov. 23* Adrift (Czech/USA; 1968; Jan Kadar) (Czech with Eng. S.T.)
 Nov. 30 The Collector (USA & GB; 1965; William Wyler)
 Dec. 14 L'Enfant Sauvage (France; 1969; Truffaut) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Dec. 21 One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch (Britain/Norway; 1971; Casper Wrede)
 Jan. 25 David & Lisa (USA; 1962; Frank Perry)
 Feb. 8 Johnny Got His Gun (USA; 1971; Trumbo)
 Feb. 15 The Queen (USA; 1969; Frank Simon)
 Feb. 22 Husbands (USA; 1970; John Cassavetes)
 Mar. 15 Titi Coq (Canada; 1953; Rene Delacroix) Note: This film is in French with no English sub-titles.
 Mar. 22 12 Chairs (USA; 1970; Mel Brooks)
 Mar. 29 Tristana (France; 1970; Bunuel)
 Apr. 5 To Be Announced
 Apr. 19 Thief of Baghdad (USA; 1940; Michael Powell)

All films will be in Leacock 132 except those marked by an asterisk which will be held in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.

Times of shows: 7:00 pm and 9:30 pm
 Series tickets: \$5.00
 Single admission: \$.50

CLASSICS OF THE 60s

- 1960 Psycho (USA; 1960; Hitchcock)
 Oct. 3 To Be Announced
 1961 West Side Story (USA; 1961; Robert Wise, Jerome Robbins)
 Oct. 17 Singing in the Rain (USA; 1952; Gene Kelly)
 1962 Mutiny on the Bounty (USA; 1962; Lewis Milestone)
 Nov. 7 The Sea Hawk (USA)
 1963 Tom Jones (USA; 1963; Tony Richardson)
 Nov. 21 I Am Curious [Yellow] (Sweden; 1967; Sjoman) (with Eng S-T)
 1964 A Hard Day's Night (USA; 1964; Richard Lester)
 Dec. 12 Cocoanuts (USA; 1929; Santley)
 1965 To Be Announced
 Jan. 23
 1966 Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf (USA; 1966; Nichols)
 Feb. 13 Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (USA; 1958; Richard Brooks)
 1967 Planet of the Apes (USA; 1967; Frank Schaffner)
 Feb. 27 King Kong (USA; 1933; M. Cooper & B. Shoedsack)
 1968 If (GB; 1969; Lindsay Anderson)
 Mar. 20 Strawberry Statement (USA; 1970; Hagmann)
 1969 Wild Bunch (USA; 1969; Peckinpah)
 Apr. 3 To Be Announced

All films in Leacock 132. The programs will start at 7:30 pm.
 Series Ticket: \$4.00
 Single Ticket: \$.75

McGill Film Society



SILENT SERIES

WEDNESDAYS:

- Oct. 10 Greed (Stroheim)
 Oct. 24 The Lodger (Hitchcock)
 Nov. 14 Metropolis (Lang)
 Nov. 28 Blind Husbands
 Dec. 19 Tumbleweeds (Hart)
 Feb. 6 Wizard of Oz (Semon)
 Feb. 20 Sunrise (F.W. Murnau)
 Mar. 13 Mother (Pudoukin)
 Mar. 27 The General Line (Eisenstein)
 Apr. 17 Way Down East (W. Griffith)

All films will be shown in the Union Ballroom. Starting time will be 7:30 pm.
 Series ticket: \$2.00
 Single admission: \$.50

HOWARD HAWKES FILM FESTIVAL

- Mon. Sept. 24:
 7:00 pm Bringing Up Baby
 9:30 pm Twentieth Century
 Tues. Sept. 25:
 7:00 pm His Girl Friday
 9:30 pm Only Angels Have Wings
 Wed. Sept. 26:
 7:00 pm To Have and Have Not
 9:30 pm Air Force
 Thurs. Sept. 27:
 7:00 pm The Big Sky
 9:30 pm Land of the Pharoahs
 Fri. Sept. 28:
 7:00 pm The Thing
 9:30 pm Man's Favorite Sport

All shows in Leacock 132
 Festival Ticket: \$2.50
 Single Admission: \$.50

SATURDAY SERIES

- Sept. 22 Slaughterhouse 5 (USA; 1972; George Roy Hill)
 Sept. 29 Garden of the Finzi Contini (Italy; 1972; Vittorio de Sica) (with Eng. S.-T.)
 Oct. 13* The Ruling Class (GB; 1972; Medak)
 Oct. 27 Le Voyou (The Crook) (France; 1970; Claude Lelouch) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Nov. 3* Wedding in White (Canada; 1972; Donald Pleasance)
 Nov. 10* Sleuth (GB; 1972; Mankiewicz)
 Nov. 24 Marat-Sade (G.B.; 1966; Peter Brook)
 Dec. 1 Play It Again Sam (USA; 1972; Herbert Ross)
 Dec. 8 Viva La Muerte (France-Tunisia; 1970; Arrabel) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Feb. 2* The Tall Blond Man With The Black Shoe (France; 1972; Yves Robert) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Feb. 16 L'Aveu (The Confession) (France; 1970; Costa-Gravas) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Mar. 9 The French Connection (USA; 1971; Friedkin)
 Mar. 23* Death in Venice (Italy; 1971; Visconti)
 Mar. 30* Savages (USA; 1972; James Ivory)
 Apr. 6 Chloe in the Afternoon (France; 1972; Eric Rohmer) (with Eng. S.T.)
 Apr. 13 Frenzy (USA; 1972; Hitchcock)
 Apr. 20 The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie (France; 1972; Bunuel) (with Eng. S.T.)

All showings will be in Leacock 132 except those marked by an asterisk which will be held in Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium.
 Times of Shows: 7:00 pm and 9:30 pm
 Series Tickets: \$5.25 [7:00 pm show]
 \$6.00 [9:30 pm show]
 Single admission: \$.75

Series tickets available at the Union Box Office or at the door.

STEELYARD BLUES
FREE!!!

FRI. SEPT. 21 AT 7:00 PM
& 9:30 PM IN FDAO

what's what

PLAYERS' CLUB

Auditions for the Players' Club first major production of this season are to be held Tuesday, September 25, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. T.S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party" is to be directed by David Conter. For further information, call 392-8924. Auditions are held in the Sandwich Theatre, University Centre, third floor.

This is a Ritzy-Razz Production!!!

CAMERA CLUB

For information on Camera Club membership and the beginners' course, please check the bulletin board outside the darkroom (Union B10).

SAILING CLUB

With competitions every weekend, the McGill Sailing Club is planning a more ambitious training and development program for the fall. Consequently, all those interested in water, wind, sails, and fun are urged to attend an organizational meeting, Wednesday, September 26, 4:30 p.m. in the Union room 124.

LATE REGISTRATION

Late registration will take place at Redpath Hall on Monday, October 1 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. This is the final date for all students to register.

JEWISH HIGH HOLY DAYS

Out-of-town students interested in home hospitality for the High Holy Days or tickets for synagogue attendance, please call Hillel, 845-9171.

MILTON-PARK CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Information night: comité d'habitation, co-op laundromat, journal, community films, atelier.

Marshmallow roast, free films. Corner, Prince Arthur and Park (if rain, 3553 St. Urbain), Tuesday, September 25, 7 p.m. Come and find out what your friendly local citizens' committee is up to!

MIDDLE EAST CONFERENCE

There will be a conference on the Middle East at the University of Quebec on September 25, 26, and 27, at 7 p.m. and at Sir George Williams University on September 28 at 8 p.m. in Room 635. Barry Rubin of the Guardian and Dr. Norton Mesvensky, a noted authority on the Middle East will be featured speakers.

FILM SERIES

Five movies on Africa and Latin America will be presented by the Third World Centre in its Fall '73 Film Series, "People in Struggle". The films will be shown at the University Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain, September 25 to October 9. All showings will be at 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, September 25, "A Luta Continua", a film depicting life in the liberated zones of Mozambique; September 26, "End of Dialogue", about the struggle against racism in South Africa, plus a slide show on Namibia; September 27, "Sambizanga", on the struggle for national liberation in Angola. October 8, "Hosta La Victorial Siempre", Cuba October 9, "Nosotros Cubanos", are both in French. After the movies, there will be a discussion.

AIESEC McGill

The International Association of Students of Economics and Commerce is going to be holding a series of introductory meetings over the next two weeks for all students with experience or a serious interest in international business techniques.

AIESEC arranges a student exchange program for students with a solid background in business activities. You may get the chance to go to one of 53 countries next summer—to work! For those who wish to supplement their classroom knowledge, there is a wide range of activities right here at McGill sponsored by AIESEC.

Watch the Today column during the term for our activities. The second of our Intro-Meetings is to be held today at 1 p.m. in Union 327. The easiest way to reach AIESEC is to leave a message in the AIESEC mailbox at the Union box office.

David Conter. For more info, call 392-8924 or 392-8989. Sandwich Theatre, third floor of Student Union building.

Hillel:

Lab on Shofar, with Rabbi Hausman from 12 p.m.-2 p.m. at 3460 Stanley.

Women's Frats:

Come and meet us over coffee from 12 p.m.-2 p.m. in Union 123 or the lobby.

Christian Fellowship:

First meeting. Organization of cell groups at 1 p.m. in Union 457-8.

Chinese Students:

Freshman reception in McConnell Engineering Building, Common Room (Ground Floor) at 8 p.m. New students from all faculties are invited. Senior students available to help solve any problem.

Debating Union:

Meeting tomorrow night. New members welcome. Held at 7 p.m. in Union B-42.

MESSAGES TAPED FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

Radio Canada International will come to McGill to tape Christmas greetings of foreign students (Americans excepted) next week. The greetings will be sent free of charge to radio stations in the students' home areas, and the stations will notify their parents of the broadcast time. Students who would like to record messages should go to the arts council room on the ground floor of the arts building between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Wednesday, September 26.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FARMHOUSE GROUP

invites
New, serious ski & snowshoe members. Good FOOD, LESSONS, NO EXPERIENCE necessary.

651-0329
EVENINGS.

VARSAITY GOLF

Any full time male student interested in playing on the McGill Golf Team, must play in the Intramural Tournament at Royal Montreal on Thursday, September 27. The team will be chosen from among the top 15 finishers. Sign up at the Intramural office, room 6, Currie Gym by Wednesday, Sept. 26. Green fees at Royal Montreal are \$2.50.

MALE VARSITY SWIM TEAM

The first workout will be on Wed., September 26 at 4:30 p.m. There will be regular practices at this time Mondays through Fridays. If you are interested contact Coach Staples in room G7 of the Currie Gym (392-4730).

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CNTU drive goes slowly in Ontario

TORONTO—The Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions isn't getting very far in its current drive to organize workers in Ontario.

The CNTU, which already has locals in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, has been a driving force behind many militant labour struggles in Quebec—most recently the May 1972 public service strikes, which threw a scare into local ruling circles.

The confederation announced its formal entry into Ontario at the June 1973 convention of the Canadian Union of General Employees (CUGE), a Toronto hospital workers' union, which affiliated to the CNTU in April.

CUGE president Patrick Murphy was named a vice-president of the CNTU's hospital workers' federation and head of the group's Ontario operation.

Murphy, who led a bitter but unsuccessful strike of 300 hospital workers in Toronto last year, says the CNTU has a great future in the rest of Canada.

He said in an interview that the CNTU will be "the most representative union in Canada" within five years and may grow to challenge the 1.8 million member Canadian Labour Congress. The CNTU now has about 175,000 members.

So far, though, while CUGE has

gained a few hundred members in four Toronto hospitals—raising its membership to 2,100—no other Ontario union has affiliated to the CNTU.

Murphy said CNTU organizers have been working in several Toronto-area factories, and the union is preparing for affiliation votes this month. He said the CNTU will also be active among non-unionized construction workers.

Murphy said the CNTU is the only union organization equipped to defend the workers' interests. As for the CLC and the international unions, "all they do is get money; they don't educate workers to the facts of life."

Murphy won't say how much money the CNTU is spending on its Ontario efforts, but "we get all the funds required for anything we wish to tackle."

Sources close to CUGE told the Daily that about \$2,000 a week is coming into the CUGE offices from Montreal. This money pays Murphy and some of his assistants, but doesn't pay for independent CNTU organizers working outside Toronto.

The sources said the CNTU executive was split on the decision to come into Ontario, with Michel Chartrand, president of the confederation's Montreal Central Council, opposing it.

Students' directory omissions

A directory of students for 1973-1974, in which each student's name, faculty, year, home address, sessional address, and telephone number will appear, will be published this year.

If a student wishes his or her address or telephone number or both to be omitted for personal reasons, he or she should fill out the appropriate form in the registrar's office by October 3, 1973.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

FALL PROGRAM

Golf Tournament:

At the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Thursday, Sept. 27, starting times 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The tournament will be 18 holes of medal play. No practice rounds will be permitted. Tee off times MUST be made in room 6 of the Gym. Please indicate faculty. Entry fee is two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) and no one will be permitted to play unless he has been assigned a specific starting time. All McGill male students are eligible. NO jeans or NO Tee-shirts are permitted.

TENNIS:

The tennis tournament will be held at Forbes Field starting on Monday, October 1st. Entries close September 27th. Please check notice board outside room 6 in the Gym for date and time of games. Entries accepted in room 6 of the Gym ONLY.

TOUCH FOOTBALL:

All league games will be played on Lower Campus, Forbes Field and the Stadium at 12:00, 1:00, 5:15 and 6:15 p.m. The league starts Monday, October 1st and entries close September 28th.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Faculty Athletic Rep. OR the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur. For further information contact the Intramural Office, 392-4730.

SOCCER:

An Intramural Soccer League will be formed again this year. This will be an all campus sport — any club, class, residence or faculty on campus may enter a team. Games will be played on Forbes Field and Lower Campus beginning at 5:00 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays. League play begins on Monday, October 1st — and the deadline for entries is September 28th.

All team entries MUST be submitted to the Intramural Office and accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit for each team entry. This deposit will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

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Students' Society by-elections

OCTOBER 10, 1973

Nominations are hereby called
for the positions of the following
Students' Council Representatives:

1. Representatives from the following schools and faculties must be students in their penultimate year, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

ENGINEERING	1 representative
EDUCATION	1 representative
NURSING (B.Sc. N)	1 representative

2. Representatives from the following Schools and Faculties may be in any but their final year, having spent at least one full academic year at McGill University, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

LAW	1 representative
GRADUATE STUDIES	1 representative

*All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or by 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and countersigned by the nominee with his address and phone number.

**Nominations must contain only those words contained in the revised Electoral-By-Laws, (as on page 45 of this year's Student Handbook.)

***All nominations must be submitted to Mrs. Haddad at the Students' Society Office by 4:00 p.m. Monday, October 1, 1973.

Danielle Thomas
Chief Returning Officer

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Syndicated Columnist

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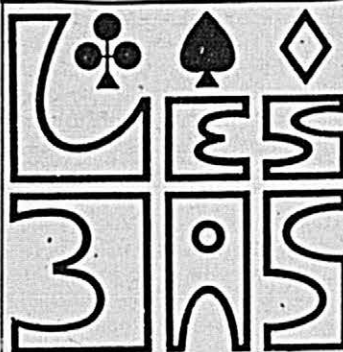


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THURSDAY, 27th, 7:00 P.M.